



# *Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa*



## **EDICT OF GOVERNMENT**



In order to promote public education and public safety, equal justice for all, a better informed citizenry, the rule of law, world trade and world peace, this legal document is hereby made available on a noncommercial basis, as it is the right of all humans to know and speak the laws that govern them.

COMESA 262-2 (2006) (English): Bales - Part 2:  
Bales of man-made staple fibres - Dimensions

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**ISO INSIDE**  
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COMESA HARMONISED  
STANDARD

COMESA/FDHS  
262-2: 2006

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**Bales - Part 2: Bales of man-made staple  
fibres - Dimensions**

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REFERENCE: FDHS 262-2: 2006

## Foreword

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was established in 1994 as a regional economic grouping consisting of 20 member states after signing the co-operation Treaty. In Chapter 15 of the COMESA Treaty, Member States agreed to co-operate on matters of standardisation and Quality assurance with the aim of facilitating the faster movement of goods and services within the region so as to enhance expansion of intra-COMESA trade and industrial expansion.

Co-operation in standardisation is expected to result into having uniformly harmonised standards. Harmonisation of standards within the region is expected to reduce Technical Barriers to Trade that are normally encountered when goods and services are exchanged between COMESA Member States due to differences in technical requirements. Harmonized COMESA Standards are also expected to result into benefits such as greater industrial productivity and competitiveness, increased agricultural production and food security, a more rational exploitation of natural resources among others.

COMESA Harmonized Standards are developed by the COMESA experts on standards representing the National Standards Bodies and other stakeholders within the region and are approved after circulating Final Draft Harmonized Standards (FDHS) to all member states for at least three months. The assumption is that all contentious issues would have been resolved during the previous stages or that an international or regional standard being adopted has been subjected through a development process consistent with accepted international practice.

COMESA Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the COMESA Harmonized Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest version of the standards they are implementing.

This COMESA standard is technically identical to ISO 8115-2:1994- Bales - Part 2: Bales of man-made staple fibres - Dimensions

<p>A COMESA Harmonized Standard does not purport to include all necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.</p>
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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**8115-2**

First edition  
1994-09-01

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## **Bales —**

### **Part 2:**

Bales of man-made staple fibres —  
Dimensions

*Balles —*

*Partie 2: Balles de fibres chimiques discontinues — Dimensions*



Reference number  
ISO 8115-2:1994(E)

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 8115-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 72, *Textile machinery and allied machinery and accessories*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Spinning preparatory, spinning and doubling (twisting) machinery*.

ISO 8115 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Bales*:

- *Part 2: Bales of man-made staple fibres — Dimensions*
- *Part 3: Bales of cotton — Packaging and designation*

NOTE 1 ISO 8115:1986 will become Part 1 at the time of its next revision.

Annex A of this part of ISO 8115 is for information only.

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## Bales —

### Part 2:

## Bales of man-made staple fibres — Dimensions

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 8115 specifies the overall dimensions of banded bales of man-made staple fibres. The specified dimensions allow for an optimum utilisation of the loading space of freight containers and trucks.

NOTE 2 It is expected that the implementation of this part of ISO 8115 will be a long-term process, since bale presses presently in service will preclude a change in the

actual bale dimensions. Consideration of this part of ISO 8115 is therefore strongly recommended for all new bale-press installations.

### 2 Overall dimensions

The overall dimensions of banded bales of man-made staple fibres are shown in figure 1 and given in table 1.

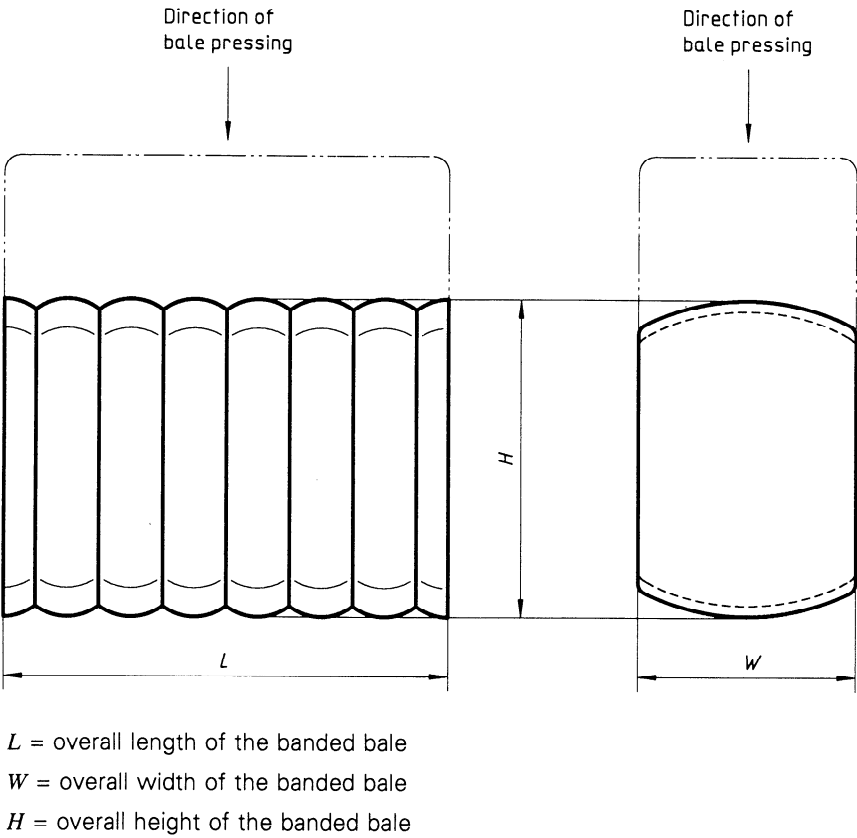


Figure 1 — Banded bale

Table 1 — Overall dimensions  
Dimensions in millimetres

$L$ 0 - 250	$W$ max.	$H$ max.
1 140	720	720
		820
		960
		1 140

NOTE 3 For loading into containers, a length of 1 080 mm is recommended.  
An example for loading an ISO freight container of nominal length 6 m is given in table A.1.

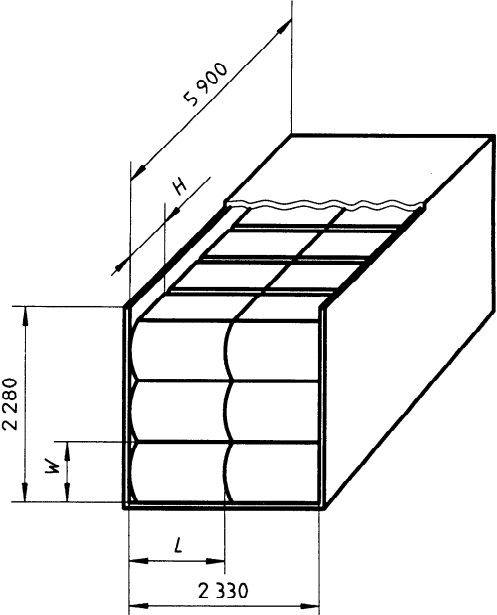


**Annex A**  
(informative)

**Example of loading of an ISO container**

An example of loading an ISO series 1 freight container of nominal length 6 m is given in table A.1.

**Table A.1 — Example of loading**

$L \times W \times H$ mm	Loading capacity Number of bales	Loading arrangement
1 080 × 720 × 1 140 1 080 × 720 × 960 1 080 × 720 × 820 1 080 × 720 × 720	30 36 42 48	<p>Dimensions in millimetres</p> 

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**ICS 59.060.20**

**Descriptors:** textiles, synthetic fibres, bales, dimensions.

Price based on 3 pages

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